The Courier-Journal.

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WASHINGTON.

Speaker Blaine Favors the Annexation of Canada.

Rearrangement of Senate Committees.

Proposed Reorganization of the Treasury Department.

Important Suit in the Supreme Court.

Failure of the Treaty for Protection of Emigrants.

Proposed Bill for Removal of Political Disabilities.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

RECIPROCITY WITH CANADA.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 25.—Speaker Blaine, of the House, in a letter written on the subject of a reciprocity treaty with Canada, says that Secretary Fish has no idea of negotiating such a treaty, and after opposing such a scheme himself, he concludes by saying that the Secretary is right, because, in terminating 1867, our Maine sugar millions of dollars, and a new treaty would prove still more injurious. If the British provinces derive advantage of our market let them seek it through the easily opened door of annexation; but so long as they remain a foreign country that relationship must pass through our customs at least duties enough to equalize their burden with that which is placed on our own people through the medium of internal revenue.

CONSTITUTIONAL CLAUSE

to amendment the Senate committee will hold the day Congress meets. There are two vexatious challenging appropriations and several efforts, Senator Morrill, of Maine, will probably fill the former, as he was its original champion, and the latter, by the late Mr. Pendleton, and for the latter quite a contest has been gotten up. Drake, of Missouri, may come forward to contest seats through Cragin, of New Hampshire, POST SHALL be selected. Neighborhood is strong for Jewell.

REORGANIZATION OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Secretary Boutwell will submit with his annual report a bill for the reorganization of the Treasury Department, and recommend an appropriation that should pay with a view to lessen the number of employes and at the same time improve the efficiency of the office.

INTERCOURSE TO CHEROKEE INSTITUTIONS.

In the Supreme Court of the United States there was to-day filed a brief of some importance to educational and charitable institutions of the States. In 1852 the State of Missouri, by its Legislature, incorporated the institution known in St. Louis as the Washington University, and Hiram Kennedy, Amos Lemasters, and others, were made trustees, and authorized to receive and hold property, and to be exempt from State taxation. Pursuant to this legislation the corporation were founded and have since become large property holders. The new constitution of the State, adopted in 1865, authorized the levying of the usual tax upon their property, the same as on other property in the State, and in the same year the Legislature repealed the clauses of exemption in the acts incorporating them, and the Collector of St. Louis levied and proceeded to collect the tax. An injunction was obtained to restrain the collection, but it was afterwards dissolved, and the complaint dismissed, the court holding that the clauses of exemption in the acts vested no rights in the corporations. Appeal is taken. The argument is that as the constitution of the State, existing at the date of those enactments, did not prohibit exemption, the acts were valid, and being valid they create contracts which vested the right of exemption in the corporations beyond the reach of repeal or amendment of the State. The acceptance of this charter and the undertaking to carry them out in the manner prescribed by law are acts maintained to be a sufficient consideration of the contract.

REPORT TAX ON TOBACCO.

Several forms of tobacco manufacturers have caused to be presented to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue an argument in favor of the repeal of the export stamp tax, consul and bonded warehouse fees, &c., on tobacco, which they say is so excessive as to prevent the export of that article, and they ask to get the Commissioner to embody in his report a recommendation to Congress to repeal the laws providing for the collection of these taxes.

PROTECTION OF EMIGRANTS.

Official information is at hand showing that the efforts of the Government to negotiate a treaty with foreign powers for the better protection of emigrants have failed. Just before the close of President Johnson's administration, Bismarck wrote to Secretary Seward proposing the formation of the North German Confederation the negotiation of such a treaty with the United States. The matter went over to the hands of the present administration when Secretary Fish suggested that such a treaty should be negotiated with all of the maritime powers, and England was invited to participate with other nations; but from some reason or other, probably on account of the large emigration from Ireland, she declined the invitation, and the whole negotiation has thus fallen through. The State Department, so far as learned, does not seem inclined to accept the original offer made by Count Bismarck.

UNIVERSAL AMNESTY.

Although there is a bill pending in the Senate, introduced last session by Senator Terry, of Connecticut, providing substantially for universal amnesty to all participants in the rebellion, a Radical Senator has prepared and will introduce the first week of the session a bill to remove the political disabilities of every person who is disqualified from voting and holding office by the fourteenth amendment; and he says he has such information as to lead him to believe that it will pass the Senate without material opposition. Some of the Southern members of the House express their willingness to vote for such a bill the moment the fifteenth amendment is ratified.

KENTUCKY WHISKY DISTILLERS.

Col. Wm. Brown, of Lexington, Ky., arrived here to-day as the representative and attorney of a meeting held in that city on November 24, composed of manufacturers of distilled spirits, who passed resolutions asking Congress to make certain changes in the administrative feature of the law relating to whisky. They request no change in the rate of taxation, but oppose the Tice' meter, the monthly payment of taxes, and ask that Kentucky whiskies may remain in bond at least as long as imported liquors.

REVENUE APPOINTMENTS.

The following persons have been appointed store-keepers of Internal Revenue for the Seventh Kentucky District: Stephen V. Woodruff, George W. Wells, Robert D. Finnell, Wm. B. Stone and Wm. Barret.

Benj. Hughes, of Kentucky, assistant storekeeper for the Second Ohio District; Jno. M. Metzgar, gauger for the Thirteenth Ohio, and Adams Emerson, Assistant Assessor for the First Ohio.

[To the Associated Press.]

NATIONAL COLORED LABOR CONVENTION.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—The National Labor Convention of colored men, which met in this city on the 6th of December, promises to be the largest ever assembled in this country. Delegates are expected from the Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania, New York, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Ohio, Kentucky and District of Columbia. A number of other white delegates and friends delegates have been elected from New York and Rhode Island. Hon. B. F. Butler will address the convention on the first and Hon. Henry Wilson on the second day.

INFLAMED.

Capt. C. M. Bailey is detailed on recruiting service, and ordered to report to Brevet Brig. Gen. Burbank, of Kansas, for assignment.

APPOINTED.

Jas. W. Bayard has been appointed postmaster at Athens, Ohio, C. C. Smith, of Athens, has been appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the District of New Mexico, in place of A. P. Sullivan.

GEN. M'MAHON ANSWERED.

A pamphlet has just appeared entitled, "A few remarks in answer to Gen. McMahon's opinion in regard to the Paraguayan war," in which the writer argues that the alleged disposition of Lopez and vindicates the action of the allies in making war against the Lopez dynasty and not against the Paraguayan people.

REGROES IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The question involving the retention in the Franklin Public School of a Rebel mulatto girl, and which we published yesterday, was also discussed at the regular meeting of the Board of School Trustees to the Committee Assistant, for instructions to let the Attorney City the case with a view to the decision against the Rebel mulatto girl. The feeling in the District of Columbia was with reference to political rights abolishing the distinction between the two sexes as to the school and jury service. The school question now agitated is for corporation laws.

PHILADELPHIA.

The Synod of the Reformed Church—Conviction of a Murderer.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Nov. 25.—The German Synod of the Reformed Church in the United States met in this city in extraordinary session in Christ Reformed Church, late evening. This morning the session was wholly devoted to the consideration of the Heidelberg Catechism. When the reading of the lower classes was reached two or three hours were spent in discussing the question whether the Heidelberg Catechism should be adopted for the use of the Synod. Finally, the question was decided in the affirmative by a vote of 100 to 18. The Synod then proceeded to the election of officers, and the following were chosen: President, Rev. Dr. Wolf; Vice President, Rev. Dr. Gerhart; Ohio, Rev. Mr. Roth, of Wooster; Pa. Rev. Dr. Dr. Gerhart; Rev. J. H. Boyer, Stated Clerk; Rev. J. G. Miller, of York, Pa., Corresponding Secretary, and Member W. D. Gross Treasurer.

A committee of five was appointed with power to add to their number, and report to-morrow morning. There are 188 delegates present from eight synods, besides a large number of delegates members and visitors. The session promises to be of great interest.

The trial of Edward Smith for the murder of John Hughes on the Chestnut-street bridge a few months since was concluded to-night, and a verdict rendered of murder in the second degree.

NEW YORK.

A Tribune Correspondent Receives His Quietus.

Further Proceedings in the Erie Case.

Impeachment Still Carries on the War.

Financial and Commercial Reports.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

OUR OWN MARKET REPORT.

[Specially Telegraphed to the Courier-Journal.]

MONEY.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—The price of gold to-day was 134, the lowest point touched since the end of the war. The operations of the government in selling gold have ceased. The market ranged from 134 to 1 per cent. on call, with exceptions on some loans at 2 per cent; business notes from 6 to 12 per cent. The drain of currency to the West continues.

BONDS.

The Government bond market was feverish throughout the day and declined.

Further purchases of bills of days' sterling bills, 1864, and next 1865 [illegible].

GOLD

opened at 134¼, declining to 134¼, the lowest point touched since the close of the war, and closed at 134¼.

STOCKS.

The stock market was dull, with a bad tone throughout the day.

PHILADELPHIA.

The market opened firm, but closed less buoyant than yesterday, owing to some doubt of peace, and Wednesday's gold bear. Wheat opened firm, and improved during the day, owing to the decrease in freights, though the bulk of the business was transacted at lower prices, and the market closed heavy. Corn is in demand, and active. Oats are a shade firmer, with considerable speculative demand.

PROVISIONS

are depressed. Mess pork sells at a moderate selling demand, with no positive change in rates. Lard is quite and firm, and moderate sales are reported. Cut meats without movement, and prices unchanged. Bacon moderately active, with a downward tendency.

FREIGHTS

are lower and unsettled—to Liverpool by steam wheat 9d.

GROCERIES.

Coffee is in good demand at firm prices; the receipts are moderate. Sugar active at lower prices for raw; fair to good refining 11¼@11¾c; refined dull and heavy at 13¼@15¼c.

LIVE STOCK.

BEEVES—No fresh arrivals and little trade; quotations nominally 10@12c.

Sheep—Receipts 5,000; good stock in fair demand; range of prices 6@8½c.

Swine—Receipts 1,200; prices 10c lower, with a weaker feeling; nominal to prime 10¼@11c.

[To the Associated Press.]

FISK AND GOULD'S REJOINDER TO RAMSEY.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—Fisk and Gould have obtained from Judge Barnard, of the Supreme Court, an order staying all proceedings in the suit instituted against them by Jos. H. Ramsey, on behalf of himself and other stockholders of the Erie railroad. The order will remain in force until a decision of the motion, of which they have given notice, to have the injunction granted by Judge Murray to be dissolved, and the order of suspension vacated. The order has been served upon the plaintiff.

FATAL SHOOTING.

A. D. Richardson, formerly a war correspondent and long an editorial writer of the New York Tribune, was shot, it is thought fatally, this evening by Paul McFarland, a lawyer by profession, between the hours of 6 and 7 o'clock. Considerable time past an estrangement caused by the alleged intimacy of the former with the latter's wife. Mrs. McFarland, who seems to have had the entry of the Tribune, was standing behind the counter in the business department, in conversation with one of the employes about 6 o'clock this evening. Mr. Richardson entered the Tribune office, and going up to the counter entered into conversation with a young man who was in the habit of working for him.

A few minutes after Richardson's entrance McFarland walked over from his office, and, without saying a word, fired a pistol ball by which he wounded Richardson in the abdomen. He then made no attempt to say a word, walked up to the Tribune editorial room, from whence he was conveyed. McFarland was arrested. There seems to have been no recent incentive to this deliberate deed. A difficulty between the parties, which occurred over a year ago, Richardson, at the time referred to, denied the charge of improper intimacy with McFarland's wife, but published a card stating his intention to marry her after a divorce had been procured.

THE GUNBOATS.

Mr. Lincoln, of Indiana, under the two minutes' rule, introduced a resolution that it is not proper, and the same to the sacrificial altar gratified that her execution was limited to the sunshine. Mr. Dawes, of Mass., introduced Cady Stanton and Lucretia Mott issued the first call for a woman's rights convention; and they which, patient, was cultivated, triumphant. Many years have passed, and America has vindicated their right to govern. She appealed to young women to aid the cause. Thirty years ago there was but one law for the benefit of women, and that was the last category. Agitate and reconstruct is the motto of woman's suffrage. This we believe is a Christian ground for woman's morality and the elevation of humanity. She advised young ladies, if they were unable to out-argue gentlemen on the question, they try the effects of a fragrant cup of coffee or a dish of oysters.

Mrs. Lucy Stone spoke a good word for Oberlin College. She and Antoinette Brown and other women studied there. This was preliminary to asking all who were willing to volunteer to endorse petitions for woman suffrage. When the great convention was held recently in Cincinnati, the editor of the Commercial said, in an editorial, that women have but one sex to convert, and that is her own, as much as to say men are converted already. Mrs. Brotwell, of Chicago, then read a report the privilege of practicing law. Ask her whether women desire to vote. She is here on the platform. She told a pathetic story of Mrs. Portia Gage, disappointed, when after her son was starved to death in a rebel prison, went to the polls and claimed the right to vote in his place. Next year she had 225 ballots to vote with her. In Boston, when the women called the Workingwomen's Convention, and said, why don't you demand the ballot, a half-starved girl said: "While we are starving, we ask bread, not the ballot." Women in social position who want the ballot, are afraid of losing social position, asking it, but whisper their wishes in your ears in corners.

Mrs. Rebecca Rickoff recited an original poem, "To the Convicts Mother," with dramatic effect.

The ex-Governor of Kansas said he was called home to attend a funeral. He believed woman's tongue should be heard here. He believed that organ of hers—the tongue—was made for ballots.

[A voice—"That's so," and cheers.]

In Kansas woman has everything but the right to vote, and in educational matters has that right, and in doing that has every principle involved in voting. He concluded: "Philanthropists of the present hour have no world's history. The remedy is in reserve—force in woman's vote. With that we will sweep down all opposition."

Mrs. Ames, of California, said she was here to show that this is no movement of New York, Boston, Chicago or St. Louis, but the women on the Pacific coast are identified in the matter. They had come to plead for woman's cause and to plead the cause of those not discontented but who ought to be. She had heard from Kansas, Nebraska, Oregon, the children of wives who go into public life! It had been often answered, Anna Dickinson was a perfect little bird around a house. Any gentleman here would be glad to eat dinner of her cooking. To murder genius was worse than infanticide or child murder. It is the murder of light, the right of genius to save the world. When woman approaches the ballot-box the ballot-box will put on its original shape, and, Lucretia, [illegible].

The presiding officer said he had been requested to announce that there are now in the hall two or more lady lecturers. Persons standing in aisles would take particular notice.

[A voice from the platform—"There are Germans in the platform."]

At this juncture every part of the hall was densely crowded, nearly two thousand persons being present, many of whom were standing in the aisles. Miss Lilly Parkman said she was from Wisconsin, but represented nobody but herself.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 25.—The evening session was devoted to speech-making. Mrs. Livermore congratulated everybody upon the success of the convention.

Adjourned *sine die*.

CLEVELAND.

The Strong-Minded Women Begin Business.

Organization of the American Woman's Suffrage Association.

Miss Lizzie Boynton Goes to the Sacrificial Altar.

Mrs. Ames Says a Word for the Pacific Women.

And Miss Peckham Says a Word or Two for Herself.

Other Business and Things

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 25.—The Suffrage Convention last evening rescinded the order adopted in the afternoon session, tabling the constitution for a national organization.

Mrs. Livermore announced that she had received a letter from Henry Ward Beecher, nominating to be President of the national organization, and thereupon, without waiting to adopt the constitution, a motion was made and carried, electing Mrs. Beecher President, Miss Blackwell, of Toledo, voting alone in the negative.

When the convention met this morning the hall was well filled, the delegates occupying the front row of seats, and the spectators, a large proportion of whom was citizens of Cleveland, the remainder of the hall and gallery. After some personal explanation the draft of the constitution reported by the Committee on Organization was taken up, and part thereof, the substance of which was reported at one time by the advent of Mrs. Richardson upon the platform, who was received with great applause. The section providing for the election of officers elicited an animated discussion between Mrs. Lucy Stone and Mrs. Antoinette Brown Blackwell, Mrs. Judge Bradwell, Mrs. Wendell Phillips, and Rev. Mr. Blackwell. The latter ladies had selected unanimously at the general meeting of delegates on the day of Congressional representation, "as a fitting representative, under the operation of the proposed constitution, Mr. Fanny Gray Greenwood." The section provoking the discussion was finally adopted, the officers elected an animated discussion between Mrs. Lucy Stone and Mrs. Antoinette Brown Blackwell, Mrs. Judge Bradwell, Mrs. Wendell Phillips, and Rev. Mrs. Blackwell. The ladies who had selected unanimously at the general meeting of delegates on the day of Congressional representation, "as a fitting representative, under the operation of the proposed constitution, Mr. Fanny Gray Greenwood." The section providing for the election of officers elicited

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FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 16, 1860.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

[illegible] Bitter wine and a half cents good in [illegible]

The school Baptist church in Paducah is negotiating for a organ.

[illegible] contract has engaged Leh Chamber land to instruct in the last fortnight.

The Covington and Newport street cars now run to Fourth street, in Cincinnati.

General R. L. Crittenden, U. S. A., was present in Frankfort on a visit to his relatives.

The Baptists of Paducah worship in a $70,000 church. It is the finest church building in the city.

W. A. Kenny, of Bourbon county, has received four beautiful Berkshire pigs from J. C. Snell, of Canada.

Major W. M. Cargill, of Mayfield, is being urged by his friends for doorkeeper of the House of Representatives.

A new belfry for Dr. R. M. Taylor, of Robertson county, committed suicide a few days ago by cutting his throat with a razor.

Mr. W. H. Hughes, of Scott county, bought of Mr. Hill Jones, of Madison, 204 head of extra two-year-old cattle at $47 per head.

Rev. Moses Allen, the noted Baptist revivalist, has been tendered by a mount part in the counties of Cumberland and Monroe.

A personal altercation between two men named Reed, Rogers and Moses Williams occurred at Mt. Olive, on Monday last, in which the latter was shot in the thigh.

Mr. Jas. O. Neal, of Bourbon county, has contracted with Jas. Wilson, of Indiana, to deliver 500 hogs per year from this date at 8 cents, the smallest hog to weigh 170 pounds.

Mr. Samuels, of Franklin county, recently killed a panther which measured five feet seven inches from tip to tip. There was some excitement created in that neighborhood by the presence of the varmint.

Squire John Barker, we did and respected citizen of Madison county, died with his death lately while visiting in Indiana. He was going West, and had stopped off on the second train, and was sitting in the door of the car when slipped, and he fell upon his leg on the rail. The cars passed over it, and he was carried to the hospital, but died soon after.

Capt. C. P. Hall located in Covington on Tuesday night, on his lake expedition in the Arctic regions. The weather nearly disappointing expects that were entertained on the trips in their search for furs, and excited considerable interest. A large number of relics of the Franklin expedition, other furs and furs, a chronometer box, &c., and some of the Government implements of warfare and geographic utensils, were also exhibited.

Fully convinced of the entire idleness crop in Calloway and Lyon counties was badly damaged in the storm by the hard freezes during October. Another third was materially injured by the long drought and early frosts, leaving but one-third of the crop in a good condition. In these counties the corn crop has injured more materially crowded by their owners, and will not turn out more than half of an ordinary yield. Hogs are scarce, and the supplies of pork will be small.

The Clark County Democrat says: "Last Monday was County Court day at this place, and the crowd was large. Twenty-seven hogs and one hundred head of mules on the market, which were principally of inferior grades. The demand was adequate to the supply, and all the other stock in the market, with the exception of a few hogs, left the place in the hands of the owners. The mules sold at from $100 to $125 each, and the hogs at from $4 to $5 per hundred."

Two negroes, Harry Bourne and his brother, on one night of last week, went to the premises of Hiram Shelton, Jr., in Mercer county, and made an attack with cow-hatchet and pistols, upon a negro named Ned Howard, who was sleeping in a cabin. After some an entanced exchange of pistol shots, the negroes discharged and went home. Bess Howard was mortally wounded and died in a day or two. A negro woman, who was in the cabin at the time when the assault had, was slightly wounded in the arm. Rock of the shot negroes were bad characters.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Mayor Bagwell, of Augusta, Ga., declines a re-election.

Bear baiting is one of the amusements of Macon, Ga.

Corn is worth forty cents a bushel in Georgetown, Texas.

A Mr. Thompson killed a Mr. Goodwin near Tuliboro, Ala., last week.

Tobacco buyers have offered as high as $18 per hundred for choice crops in Howard county, Mo.

The steam saw-mill of Merrell Calloway, Esq., of Americus, Ga., was set on fire last week, and destroyed.

Hiram Sullivan, who was under sentence of death in Memphis jail, died in his cell on Thursday last.

Samuel B. Arnold, who was imprisoned in the Dry Tortugas, for complicity in the killing of Lincoln, is in Augusta, Ga.

The Alabama Legislature adjourned on Tuesday out of respect to the memory of the late Hon. Benjamin Fitzpatrick, former Governor of the State.

In two affrays in Sumter county, Ga., last week, Mr. Shepherd was severely cut with a knife by Mr. Sanders, and Mr. James Bullock shot by A. S. McKenzie.

The financial condition of North Carolina is not the most terrifying. The total bonded debt is $10,000,000, to which must be added, bonds not issued $4,300,000.

Hogs are worth 5c in Clay county, Mo., but scarce. In St. Joseph choice hogs are bringing $4.60 per cwt., and common stock, $4@4.50; good shipping steers, 4½c.

The Polk (Mo.) County Court last week refused to license dram-shops in any part of that county, believing their existence to be incompatible with the best interests of society.

Texas papers urge the formation of an Immigrant Aid Society and the stationing of an active agent in Galveston to induce emigrants to settle on the rich alluvial lands of the Guadalupe valley.

There is some prospect that the capital of South Carolina will have a new postoffice building. An appropriation of $75,000 was made by Congress for that purpose, but so far it has not been made available.

Bishop Ravenscroft will preside at the session of the Georgia Conference which convenes at Cuthbert on Tuesday, December 5th. The venerable bishop preached twice in Columbus on Sunday last.

A personal difficulty took place in Dallas, Mississippi, on Friday last, between George Jones and Nathan Webb, both white citizens, resulting from that old subject—Jones shot Webb with a pistol, inflicting a dangerous wound.

It turns out that a young lady of Ripley, Tenn., who was supposed to have suicided, has eloped with her uncle, a man of means, who had married her father's widow. A Nashville paper declares that he had betrayed her.

Maj. George R. Davis, of Danville, Ky., has purchased of Maj. Wm. P. Toy, near the Greenback place on San Jacinto Bay, containing about 1,000 acres, beautifully situated on the line of navigation between Houston and Galveston, Texas.

"Great Milk for Sale!" "Sassafras Cats and Spring Medicine Cheap." "Tractors are prohibited from exercising the pleasure and Farmers," and "Shut up for you ring" (what up for one week), are some of the numerous signs in Nashville.

Registration closed in Columbus, Ga., on Saturday. There were 2,000 names registered, of which 787 were white and 1213 colored. This is a heavy falling off from the colored. Not of last year, and exhibits the fact that the race are not so crazy on the subject as they used to be.

The Texas Plow Boy has in its office a sample of sorghum sugar, a part of that exhibited at the late fair in Travis county, which it pronounces a most excellent article, and says it shows the great value of the cane to the people of Texas, when properly grown and handled.

It is said that the grasshoppers in Northern Texas are getting so bad that the people are abandoning wheat and putting their hands in cotton. During the present season some ten or twelve cotton gins have been erected in the neighborhood of Waxahachie, in Ellis county.

Louisiana sugar planters complain that the sugar has crystallized in the cane to such an extent that half of it cannot be pressed out, but goes on in the bagasse to the chimney. Doubtless two-thirds of the sugar thus lost is in the bagasse. The diffusion system would meet that case.

It is claimed that during the past year South Carolina has paid over two and a half million of dollars for internal revenue, one million of State taxes and to reduced her debt that it is one-sixth less than three years ago. The value of her rice and cotton crops, the past season, will reach twenty-five millions.

Around Galveston, Texas, vegetables of the most delicious kinds are in full fruition, and the citizens are in full enjoyment of the most pleasant part of the year—the flowers and vegetables of spring and early summer, the fruits common in summer at the North, and those of the tropics, where perpetual summer reigns.

General William Kerr died at his residence, in Sumter county, Alabama, a few days ago. Gen. Kerr was a gentleman of pleasing address, social and affectionate in his disposition, a good citizen, and a man of very fine business qualifications. He was a most zealous Mason, and was a very efficient and valuable member of that honorable fraternity.

A female impostor who had been assisted by the charity of a Mr. Allen, a merchant in Kansas City, Mo., went one day last week into Mr. Allen's house and demanded of his wife a dress she was making. On refusal, the beggar stuck Mrs. Allen in her face, pushed her over on a bed near by, and tried to press the dress, but approaching footsteps frightened her away.

A man calling himself Henry Winder went, on the evening of the 30th, to the house of a farmer named John Parrott, near Liberty, Mo., and, proceeding to be sick, was kindly provided for. The next night, unknown to the host, Winder followed the form of his host by stealing a fine trotting horse and saddle belonging to Parrott, and rode off towards Kansas City, though as yet he has not been found.

The Columbus (Ga.) ETA thus announces the death of a somewhat social character: "On Saturday night about 10 last October, journeyed called the Mayor of Cockleville. He had established quite a reputation in his line. Cockleville, founded by and named after him, is celebrated for and near for being regardless of the commandments against covetousness and appropriations. The deceased was somewhere in the neighborhood of fifty years."

Dr. Franklin Boyce, an old Texas pioneer, died at Prairie Lea, Caldwell county, on the 7th, aged 63 years. The Gonzales Inquirer says in this connection: "In they pass away, the honorable, high-minded, kindly-natured 'Old Texans,' and in place of a noble race of pioneers to whom the wilderness and surrounding struggles our land is indebted for many of her greatest privileges—let the rivers and of Texas rest silently and their paleface breasts, and let their descendants be built up in the centre of the country, one of the Lone Star, for whose protection they fought and conquered when Texas was a Lone Star."

Winter has failed to put in much of an appearance in Louisiana. The St. Mary's Banner says: "Of the numbers, on the prairie, and on the margin of the lakes and bayous, half flowers still bloom in this parish in all their green and yellow leaf. But the fawn grass and still leafy gay and beautiful, are but sought serene flowers in bloom in autumn in this genial climate, and the most numerous bouquets can now be gathered in the middle of November from scores of varieties of flowers that grow in the open air with no protection.

Legal Tenders.

It is now believed in some quarters that the Supreme Court will render its decision on the constitutionality of the legal-tender act by the 1st of January, and, that it will be adverse to the act. There has been, it is thought, an evident disposition on the part of the court to delay the decision, and what has produced the new determination does not appear. As to Confederate currency contracts, made during the war, the court has already fixed the liability of parties according to the gold value of such contracts at the time they were made. Some think that the same rule will apply to greenbacks, indicating what the basis of settlement will be in case of a decision against the constitutionality of the legal-tender act. The Cincinnati Gazette, a Radical organ of unsurpassed influence in the West, has the following:

These (Confederate) notes were illegal; but the de facto government forced their circulation, and therefore the parties who contracted in them were innocent. Their value was shinplaster, but still they had a tolerably definite relation to note, so that it is easy to ascertain their actual value in gold and silver. As a rule it is the amount of the paper dollar. The value attached to compliance of the Government, and it should be declared to be a legal tender. It would be a mere technical fraud. If it was, we have declared for a long time. If not such a decision of all the Supreme Court, we believe that no man shall be made, by any arbitrary shifting of the measure of value, to pay more than he agreed to. It provides that in all cases of contracts to a currency which is not lawful money, but which was made to pass for the Government of the time, the debt shall be adjusted by its coin equivalent at the time.

We should be very well satisfied with such a decision, if such a case can be properly rendered. But we are constrained to doubt whether it can. There was no question of the constitutionality of legal tenders before the Supreme Court in the case of the Confederate contract that was adjudicated. The court was under little constraint in declaring what it considered equitable. There was no strict law that could govern in the case. In regard to greenbacks the court, it seems to us, has only to decide either that they are or that they are not legal tenders under the Federal Constitution. If they are not legal tenders, those who owe debts contracted prior to the passage of the legal tender act, are entitled to pay the full amount of their debts in what is a legal tender. This, if decided, by conditions would certainly work injustice and hardship and even ruin in many of thousands of instances, and we sincerely hope, though not confidently, that, in the opinion of the Supreme Court, such a decision can be consistently rendered as the Cincinnati organ anticipates. Some of our contemporaries, we see, invoke Congress to do something to break the force of the blow if the court shall decide that all debts, whenever contracted, must be paid in specie, but we do not think that Congress can do anything in the case unless it shall choose to override both the Court and the Constitution as it has done in some other cases. If greenbacks are not legal tenders under the Constitution and the existing laws, Congress cannot, by all the legislation in the world, make them legal tenders. That body may enact and enact and enact, but greenbacks will not for that reason be legal tenders.

Political Blackmail.

The Sandusky (Ohio) Register, a Radical organ, has the grace not to be pleased that a Mr. Harrison, Chairman of the Radical State Committee of Ohio, is at Washington, demanding the removal of certain Federal office-holders who refused to respond to his requisitions for money to carry the elections. Harrison, it appears, made out a bill against the various Federal office-holders of the State for money, calling upon them for the amounts that he chose to levy on them respectively. All the postmasters, collectors of ports, collectors of Internal revenue, marshals, &c., &c., were assessed by him as seemed to him best, just as was done in this State by our Radical State Committee. Those who didn't "toe the line" marked by him are to be turned out if he can induce the Government to turn them out. The Toledo paper says that in the matter he was his own auditor and balanced his own books and it expresses doubts as to the use he made of the money. We hope that it will force him into making a full exhibit so that all may know what amount of funds the office-holders of Ohio, voluntarily and through fear of removal, contributed to thwart the voice of the people. We have no doubt that Harrison will succeed in procuring the ejection of all who didn't promptly loosen the puckering strings of their purses in obedience to his call. They have been guilty of refractoriness in resisting an established Radical law. Blackmail is a universally recognized Radical institution. The employes in the navy-yards and in all the Executive departments were black-mailed before the last elections right under the eyes and in obedience to the undoubted will and the desires of the Administration, and so were the Government officers in Kentucky and all the other States in the Union. None need expect that Grant will innovate upon so old and valuable a Radical canon. The rebels against the Divine authority of the black-mail-martyrs may curse but they must quit. Harrison's list of intended martyrs numbers, it is said, about one hundred and fifty. Who would have thought that there were so many perverse, stubborn, contumacious, ungovernable Radical office-holders in Ohio? What will Radicalism come to if Grant shall hesitate to make signal examples of the unruly and the refractory?

The Indian Problem.

The grand jury of Montana recommends that the Indians shall not be recognized as persons outside of or apart from the regular population of the United States but held individually and personally amenable to our civil laws as the whites are and arrested and tried by the courts in the same way. It is said that Gen. Grant does not favor the recommendation, but that the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs strongly approve it. For a long time, we have not doubted that it is the true policy. There is every reason to believe, that, if adopted, it would succeed. Great Britain has tried it for a century with the Indians of her North American possessions, and it has been a perfect success. The Indians of Canada are numerous, but they give no trouble. We hear of no Indian butcheries there, no wars waged by or against the savages. They break no treaties, for none are made with them. No agents are employed to purchase peace from them by presents, or to excite them to revenge by swindling them and breaking faith with them. They make no attempt to protect their criminals by force against the operation of the laws of the land, for they know in the first place, that being incorporated into the general population of the realm, they have a common interest with the whites in the punishment of crime and the resulting preservation of order, and, in the second place, that, if they should resort to force, they would suffer. How incomparably better are the workings of such a plan, as developed by long and uniform experience, than the operations of the complicated, half-unintelligible, and anomalous relations between the whites and Indians in the United States! How disastrous and disgraceful our history in regard to the Indians has been! And the future, it seems, will be like the miserable past and present if the views of our stolid President prevail. How can he be expected to give his assent to the thoroughly-simplified system of Canada when the present plan furnishes employment to such a vast number of seekers for office and place and gives such limitless scope for fugitives swindles and wasteful expenditures? When will President Grant ever be found shooting without complicated one dollar's worth of his patronage?

The Spanish Guadaloupe.

The Washington telegraphic correspondent of the New York Sun, remarking upon the long interview on Saturday last between President Grant and the U. S. District Attorney of New York, in regard to the numerous Spanish prisoners now nearly completed in the ports of New York and Connecticut, says:

Instructions have been prepared for the District Attorney, and will be sent to him as soon as they have been approved by the Cabinet. There is no doubt of the opinion that the boats should be released, and the prisoners set free. There is no doubt of the opinion that our Government is at fault in the matter, and that our action in the case of the Guadaloupe, and the action of the Cuban waters, was made in anticipation of any trouble that might arise between our Government and Spain, growing out of this matter. It is said the Spanish representatives here, when informed of the conclusion our Government to let arrived at in the matter, asserted that it would result in hostilities between Spain and the United States. This, however, is looked upon as more bravado.

If the boats are seized, the question whether they shall be detained permanently will be submitted, as it should be, to the judiciary, and the decision, whatever its character, will be enforced, as it should be. If Spain shall choose to make war upon us for abiding by the regular decisions of our courts, she can indulge herself in the luxury of war to her heart's content. No doubt hostilities between the United States and Spain would be a very great evil to both, but not in evil that we should seek to avoid at the expense of solemn obligations. By conquering Spain we should get rid of a great deal of chronic annoyance, and Grant could settle her perplexing King-question by placing this, that, or the other brother-in-law upon her throne. But one would suppose, that, if the dispatches are correct in saying that a re-enforcement of twenty-four thousand men has just left Spanish ports for Cuba, the work of Cuban subjugation might easily be accomplished without the aid of the thirty or forty tied-up gunboats.

☞ Jefferson Davis is making his home in the South as president of an insurance company. F. A. Pollard insists on his quitting the country. How would Pollard like to submit the question to a vote of the people of the South as to which of the two should quit—Jeff Davis or himself?

☞ There is one steam ing among the war vessels but at New York for Spain. That's "the ing of war" we have so often read about, we suppose.

CITY ITEMS.

The Better Plate of the Age—Tea in Oil—Butter and Sea Bathing.

This is a very handsomely-plated Menelite Ketle, nicely operated and very durable. Persons desiring these articles should go at once and inspect length of their shoes in inches, and order of the drug store of Messrs. J. W. Gaston & Co., cor ner of Second and Jefferson streets, where a sample of the above articles may be seen. It is desirable that orders should be made at once, at least by the first of the coming month, so that they may be filled for the holidays.

☞ A fine seven-octave rosewood piano forte, large mirror, household furniture, &c., will be sold this (Friday) morning, at auction rooms, by C. C. Spencer & Co. See advertisement.

Texas.

The Lone Star State heard from. An unexpected letter from Judge George W. Wright, one of the oldest and best citizens of Texas, a man of sterling worth and general influence throughout the State; one of her representatives in her Congress when she was a Republic, and one of her senators so long as she was a State under the Lone star regime.

PARIS, TEXAS, Oct. 25, 1860.

MESSRS. W. H. WRIGHT & CO., Louisville, Ky.:

DEAR SIRS—Permit me to say that I have thoroughly tested your Tonic Bitters, and the great virtues of your Tonic Bitters, and the great virtues of your Tonic Bitters, and I am now able to attend to any kind of business. I take pleasure in recommending them to all of my friends who need a tonic, believing that they will do everything for them recommended for.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE W. WRIGHT.

TAKE AS A PREVENTIVE.

The Reasons of its Superiority Over All Other Chill Remedies.

Winterscmith's Tonic Sirup or Improved Chill Cure is not one ant-periodic, but acts upon the liver also, so that in cases where persons are bilious, as indicated by sallow complexions, loss of appetite, &c., generally followed by chills and fevers, it will not only cure the chills and fever, but restore the system to a healthy tone. It is not a mere stimulant, but a tonic, and, as such, it is the best medicine for a low fever, and, in fact, in all cases of debility, it is the best tonic in use

Courier-Journal.

FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 26, 1869.

SOUND-ABOUT.

I.

Write Heroes.

This lovely little English stylist won all hearts last night in the "Belgravian Girl." Young, fresh, coming and terribly timidly in manner, she sang without any short and with ravishing TASTE and SKILL throughout the evening. Nothing comparable to her MOST peculiarly charming style has been seen here since Patti. She is quite equal to Kellogg, and most natural and (Mistake) by than Ilma. To see and hear her is the rarest pleasure we have known or felt since the days of Patti and Colson.

II.

The German Earthquakes.

have commenced in earnest. The greatest alarm and consternation prevailed in many parts of Germany. At Gross-Gerau, for instance, the shocks were violent enough to tumble down the chimneys, and the plaster in a little had to be held on it to keep from being shaken off. Shocks were felt very perceptibly at Wiesbaden, Darmstadt, Mayence and other neighboring localities. Other shocks are now anxiously looked forward to and fears entertained that something fearful may happen. The low, rumbling noise which followed these shocks is described as precisely resembling.

III.

The Subsoils of Exeter.

Mr. Gladstone seems determined to have his own way about the consolidation of Dr. Temple to the Bishopric of Exeter. The Earl of Shaftesbury and a number of other proslavery men have remonstrated against it, and alleged Dr. Temple's "Essays and Reviews" as sufficient cause why he should not be appointed. Mr. Gladstone has replied very courteously, but firmly, that he had not acted in the matter without due deliberation and a full sense of the responsibility rested upon him, but that he felt constrained to decline appointing his action in the matter, and expressed the determination not to revoke the appointment. This bids most vexed question which has caused no little feeling in England, has been definitely settled.

IV.

Dramatic.

Authors who are ambitious of histrionic and dramatic fame now send their plays to a dramatic board composed of one editor of the Cayety Gazette in London, who undertakes for a guinea to examine and decide upon plays. Those which pass the tribunal are given at the Cayety theater, the rather paying the actors and orchestra. Interesting that to the Author, Mr. Jones, when Wycoff, he has to do everything for himself in London to the delight of the critics, Benjamin Webster, a London manager, wants to pay four thousand dollars yearly with Boucicault plays. That is really too much. Boucicault's fee is a shilling! Lucia Kemble has learned a new pair of legs. It is "Miss Pomeroy" in "Rogue." Miss will Seal Publisher in January. Mr. Boyd's has extended everywhere better than she CA here. Mrs. Scott Siddons is ballyhoo Buffalo at "Roosted" to the Hunchback of Notre Dame. She has cut a full stock off of that Buffalo hump. The children heretofore are trying for Joe Jefferson and "Schneider" is wanted badly to keep off the times. Both Miss Bateman, Wallack and Davenport are the attractions in New York. The Lydia Thompsonians are returning the taste of Chicago.

V.

The Terror of Tenors.

Of all the modern Italian composers Verdi is the one whose music is most trying for a tenor to sing habitually. Rossini the rather in the plaints the tenor, and Verdi the rather too high for the majority of light or robust tenors; then the wear and tear on such a delicate organ as the voice is fatal. The music of Verdi is so florid and loud; there is so much use of high instruments, that it is often deemed by other noise unless its screams with a violence that comes to be musical and becomes a yelling match between him and the chorus, the baritone, the soprano or the contralto. This is perhaps only notable in the "Trovatore" "Il Lombardi," "Ernani," "Rigoletto," and others of his best known works, the blasts from the brass instruments in "Il Lombardi" being something deafening, as, for instance, in the "March." "Traviata," which is rather quieter and more even, was the inspiration of Verdi without any attempt at elaborate tones; hence it is least marked with Verdi's peculiarities of style than the others mentioned. The music is simple, melodious, and easily caught up, the songs being written considerably in a delicious manner, those in his other operas, the airs are plaintive and pathetic, with here and there much tenderness. Critically speaking Verdi is of course not comparable to Bellini, Rossini, or even Donizetti and will never wear as well. There is less study and harmony in him. He could never have written the soprano in "Lucia," for instance.

VI.

Sale.

The composer of the "Bohemian Girl," the "Siege of Rochel's," the "Daughter of St. Mark," the "Rechenkrieg," the "Rose of Castle" and other operas and songs, is an Irishman. He was born in Dublin in 1808, and at an early age manifested musical ability. At eight years of age he played in a grand concert with a violin solo. At eleven he published called the "Lover's Mistake," which Madame Vestris sang. He shortly afterwards went to study under Charles Horn (who wrote that celebrated duet "I know a bank whereon the wild thyme grows"). After some years of study he entered the orchestra of Drury Lane as the first violin player. Soon becoming tired of that, he went on the stage as a singer, and failed from sheer stage fright. He afterwards went to Rome, studied singing again, went on the stage, and the third time was for the night successfully in the "Barber of Seville" with Sontag. Soon after he returned to London with his wife, a promising prima donna. Here his success as a singer, manager and composer was great. His daughter, Malcolm Balfe, appeared on the stage in 1857 with success, and subsequently married Sir John Crampton, formerly British Minister at Washington, from whom she separated soon after. Her father is still living, if we mistake not. He is hale, cheerful, venerable old gentleman, fond of his good dinners and his leisure. Will not a good composer, his music will always be popular and worth hearing.

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The Coal Trade of Knoxville.

[From the Knoxville Press and Herald.]

The growing importance of the coal trade to Knoxville has frequently been alluded to in our editorial columns, but seems not even to be a realization of its extent in the public mind. Let us, for a moment, call the reader's attention to the fact that already the value of the coal shipped from this city is greater than the exports of all other commodities from the county. When the railroads are prepared to move the coal, and get it down to Chattanooga, we expect to see the business more than quadrupled. Yesterday between twenty and forty cars were sent down the Kentucky road to be loaded at Atlanta, Macon, Augusta, Columbus, Montgomery and several other Southern cities are already large consumers.

A meeting of the railroad men and the coal merchants of this city is contemplated in a short time. The object of the meeting originated from the scarcity of transportation, which is at present so limited that our coal dealers are unable to fill over one-half of the orders received from the South. The meeting will be held in Atlanta next week, we believe.

The Fisk Concrete Pavement.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial, 25th.]

The commissioner of the Board of Improvements has been of so avail. Council has decided that the Fisk pavement must be laid in accordance with the contract upon Fourth and Sycamore streets, and Third near the Fifth. Whatever the qualities of this pavement may be, a very unfortunate time has been selected for laying it. The streets are torn and have rain, snow and frost in disagreeable succession during the remainder of the month, delaying the work by interfering with the contracts of Drury Lane as the first violin player. Soon becoming tired of that, he went on the stage as a singer, and failed from sheer stage fright. He afterwards went to Rome, studied singing again, went on the stage, and the third time was for the night successfully in the "Barber of Seville" with Sontag. Soon after he returned to London with his wife, a promising prima donna. Here his success as a singer, manager and composer was great. His daughter, Malcolm Balfe, appeared on the stage in 1857 with success, and subsequently married Sir John Crampton, formerly British Minister at Washington, from whom she separated soon after. Her father is still living, if we mistake not. He is hale, cheerful, venerable old gentleman, fond of his good dinners and his leisure. Will not a good composer, his music will always be popular and worth hearing.

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The Coal Trade of Knoxville.

[From the Knoxville Press and Herald.]

The growing importance of the coal trade to Knoxville has frequently been alluded to in our editorial columns, but seems not even to be a realization of its extent in the public mind. Let us, for a moment, call the reader's attention to the fact that already the value of the coal shipped from this city is greater than the exports of all other commodities from the county. When the railroads are prepared to move the coal, and get it down to Chattanooga, we expect to see the business more than quadrupled. Yesterday between twenty and forty cars were sent down the Kentucky road to be loaded at Atlanta, Macon, Augusta, Columbus, Montgomery and several other Southern cities are already large consumers.

A meeting of the railroad men and the coal merchants of this city is contemplated in a short time. The object of the meeting originated from the scarcity of transportation, which is at present so limited that our coal dealers are unable to fill over one-half of the orders received from the South. The meeting will be held in Atlanta next week, we believe.

The Fisk Concrete Pavement.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial, 25th.]

The commissioner of the Board of Improvements has been of so avail. Council has decided that the Fisk pavement must be laid in accordance with the contract upon Fourth and Sycamore streets, and Third near the Fifth. Whatever the qualities of this pavement may be, a very unfortunate time has been selected for laying it. The streets are torn and have rain, snow and frost in disagreeable succession during the remainder of the month, delaying the work by interfering with the contracts of Drury Lane as the first violin player. Soon becoming tired of that, he went on the stage as a singer, and failed from sheer stage fright. He afterwards went to Rome, studied singing again, went on the stage, and the third time was for the night successfully in the "Barber of Seville" with Sontag. Soon after he returned to London with his wife, a promising prima donna. Here his success as a singer, manager and composer was great. His daughter, Malcolm Balfe, appeared on the stage in 1857 with success, and subsequently married Sir John Crampton, formerly British Minister at Washington, from whom she separated soon after. Her father is still living, if we mistake not. He is hale, cheerful, venerable old gentleman, fond of his good dinners and his leisure. Will not a good composer, his music will always be popular and worth hearing.

VII.

"Some Cons."

This is the elegant slang name given to what a Mr. Norman Ward (no relation to Artemus) who owns it calls "a fine artistical picture, which purports to be a "trooly left" representation of the end of secession"—"Hic jacet secesh," which represents all the "instigators and supporters generally, and in fact, which is rather a slight upon "the red-handed traitors," "unrepentant rebels," "slave oligarchists," "shedders of the life-blood of the nation," "vappers of the foundations of the Republic," and "robbers of the nation's heart," who, instead of being thus named, as is customary with the party of "moral ideas," are simply put down as "instigators and supporters." Here was an opportunity to use up some of the remnants of epithets left over from the war. While a pillar of cloud such as "conspirator," "assassins," "dealers in human flesh," and "slave-drivers," to say nothing of the opportunity of ringing in the "sainted" John Brown, Esquire. The picture is intended to be severe, and succeeds in being merely a piece of vulgar slang. Among the groveters at the grave of secession the rotund and loll Longstreet is not seen. He is probably in the background taking his ease, and has hired a mourner for the occasion. Gen. Alcorn, too, is not represented at all as planting himself in the grave, like Hamlet, and refusing to come forth until he has spoken his piece. It is the wish of the patriotic Ward that this gem should be lithographed and peddled for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the Federal soldiers. It would be an insult to those left penniless by brave men to offer them money obtained through such false pretenses and such execrable pictures. Ward might as well propose to sell a picture of Easter making off with Twiggs's wooden spoons. Ward is too "soft" by half. His is not the way to "save pieces," but it is the way to make bad blood again between the two sections. Ward should take a back seat.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

EX-GOV. FENTON and daughter, of New York, are traveling in Italy.

THE Washington Chronicle says "General Pickett, a Mexican hero, is in the Washington Insane Asylum."

MRS. ELIZABETH PEABODY has been elected Clerk of the House of Representatives in Washington Territory.

A WEALTHY young lady of Albany, N. Y., has just eloped with a poor but respectable young shoemaker. No names are given.

FATHER HYACINTHE has a brother, there are two of the boys. Inquire of Mrs. Hyacinthe; would not one suffice?

"THE Pot Contributor—A. M. Griswold," of Cincinnati, is lecturing in New England on "Togas Metal, or American Antiquities Humorously Considered."

DR. CHARLES SUMNER, a prominent citizen of his county, which he had represented in both branches of the Indiana Legislature, died at Fort Wayne last Wednesday.

GRAU, with a German opera troupe in which are included Frederici, Ettler and Johannsen, will immediately visit Washington and then make the tour of Virginia.

THE Boston Post says: "The boy who plays Hood to Norma in the Brooklyn Academy got frightened Thursday night and fled from the stage with brown for his real mamma."

THE Duc d'Aumale, one of the sons of Louis Philippe, is reported, has the largest and finest private library in Europe, his purchases of rare books amounting in value to $200,000 in the year.

THE New York World of Tuesday says Mrs. Scott Siddons is in Buffalo. The Herald of the same date says Mrs. Scott Siddons is at the Clarendon Hotel in that city. And now, where is Mrs. Scott Siddons?

WE stated that "it has been positively asserted that Dr. Livingstone is still alive," which we now understand, is not confirmed, with all health forced him to abandon his most laborious and brilliant compendium of passing events which had in our time been given to the world. He died at the age of forty-nine years.

THE grandson of Plumb, late Consul General to Cuba, does that his head was cut off by the State Department. They say the position didn't pay Plumb as much as he thought it ought to have done, and he resigned in order to get something which will pay him better. This story is taken hold of by the New York Herald, which says: "Mr. Plumb, with the thanks of the Government, has been recalled from Havana to give place to Consul General to Mr. Edward Hall, long United States Consul at Matanzas, one of the most correct, sensible and competent officers in our consular service. It is impossible to regret the change."

THE Indianapolis Mirror was one year old last Tuesday. It concludes a birth-day article with this announcement: "The Mirror enterprise, which has been under the most favorable auspices, and in this connection it gives us the truest pleasure to state that Mr. George G. Harding has been induced to resume his editorial position, which he resigned a year ago, to devote himself entirely to the task of maintaining the high reputation which the paper has achieved under his care. Trusting that the pleasant relations heretofore existing between our patrons and the proprietors of this paper may be indefinitely continued, with perpetual increase, we present our compliments and the first number of our second volume."

BENJAMIN FITZPATRICK, ex-Governor and ex-United States Senator of Alabama, who died last Sunday, was born in Greene county, Georgia, June 20, 1830. He emigrated, with an elder brother, in 1818, to the valley of the Alabama river, near Montgomery, where he has since resided. He received only a common, new country education; studied law and was admitted to practice in 1841. He was shortly afterward elected Solicitor of the Judicial District in which he lived, and held that office until 1849, when, owing to ill health, he relinquished the practice of law and retired to a farm. In 1853 he was chosen Presidential Elector, and in 1855 was elected Governor of Alabama, to which position he was re-elected in 1857. In 1859 he was appointed Senator in Congress to succeed Hon. W. R. King, which appointment was confirmed by the Legislature, and in 1860 he was re-elected to the unexpired portion of the term, ending in 1863. He retired from the Senate in 1861. For several sessions he served as President pro tem. of the Senate, a position for which his rare executive ability admirably fitted him. He was nominated Democratic Vice-President with Mr. Douglas, by the Charleston-Baltimore Convention of 1860, but declined.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Docket for the Winter Term, 1869.

(From the President Journal.)

FIRST DAY—DECEMBER 6TH.

1. Commonwealth vs. Hall, Pike.
2. Commonwealth vs. Johnson, Pike.
3. Commonwealth vs. Jones, Pike.
4. Commonwealth vs. Keith, Pike.
5. Commonwealth vs. Jones, Knox.
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7. Commonwealth vs. Hatfield, Pike.
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212. Commonwealth

THE NEWS.

Gold fell yesterday to 134 7-8.

"The Cincinnati Daily Sun," a cheap cent paper, died yesterday, that white elephant, Thomas Corwin, died yesterday, and was buried yesterday. It did full justice.

A six-foot colored man fell into a cistern at Cincinnati, but there being only five feet of water he did not stay successfully, and was saved.

At Peoria, Illinois, Elizabeth Doherty has brought suit against Frank Gross for breach of promise and damages, laying damages at $5,000.

Tony Marsh, a negro middle man, who sold slaves a dollar and a half apiece, was lynched yesterday, by Judge Lynch, at Mobile, Alabama, on the charge.

A. F. McCurdy, a merchant tailor of Covington, Ohio, filed his son-in-law, Jacob Ziegler, in a bill of sale, yesterday, for $1,000 in money, and will be greatly disturbed if he can't get back his cash.

Last evening while two boys, sons of John Chase and Henry Ball, were playing with a hand stick upon the ice near Prospect, Ohio, on Lake Ontario, the ice gave way and both were drowned.

A young man named John W. Wilson, book-keeper for Edward Wilson & Co., hardware merchants of Albany, New York, has been arrested on the charge of embezzling several thousand dollars from his employers.

A newspaper bullet in Cincinnati the other night, caused a little excitement. It struck the roof of a tenement house, and rolling swiftly at the crowd below, had calling for "Bovey" to come to his assistance. Bovey came, was well nigh frozen, and turned out to be E. W. Wood, of Centerville, Ind.

Two cousins, both of the same name, Thomas Brown, lived in Cincinnati. They were both orphans, and both families had relatives in New York, and will be greatly missed in that locality. Neither of them had a family.

Late dates from Jackson, Hayti, state that President Geffrard, the President, and his family, were poisoned by eating fish, and one of the family died. The President is now out of danger. Chevalier left for Port au Prince with the special intention of shooting Geffrard, (with respect) if he should survive.

The Supreme Court made a decision on Monday morning, which has a bearing on the recent Presidential election in Kentucky. The decision was to the effect that the legislature has no more power than a county court, to refuse the presentation of qualified voters, on the ground of their being in the habit of stilling from their county to manslaughter.

The work of designing the Hillside and Highland Cemetery, near Louisville, has so far progressed that the ground is ready for the lot holders, after April 15th. While this is personally to the Editor of the Journal, it is also a treat to the Editor of the Journal and to a great deal of the population of Chicago, from the Lake to the Mississippi, and from the Ohio to the river and canal of the Mississippi.

On Wednesday evening the house of Thos. Brass, on Frankfort street, Philadelphia, was entered by two burglars during the absence of Mr. Brass, on contract of the Fire Department. The burglars, Thomas Ryan, alias Thomas Hughes, alias Thomas Gallagher, alias Thomas Gallagher, alias Thomas Gallagher, Esq., and Thomas Gallagher, Esq., alias Thomas Gallagher, Esq., alias Thomas Gallagher, Esq., alias